

LODGE HITS LEWIS, DEFENDS THE NAVY

Massachusetts Senator Makes Brilliant Reply to Partisan Charge.

G. O. P. NOT RESPONSIBLE

Democratic Boasts of Troop Shipments Invited U-Boats, He Declares.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Lodge (Mass.) in the Senate today overhauled the effort of Senator Lewis (Ill.) to drag politics into the problem of Germany's submarine activities in American coastal waters. Senator Lodge's offensive was a brilliant counter attack to Senator Lewis's charge that the recent demonstration by the U-boats was the result of Republican attacks on the Administration. Senator Lodge countered with the assertion that "the loose brags and boasts" with regard to the strength of the American overseas force by professed Administration spokesmen have brought the undersea pirates to our shores if there existed in the German mind any occasion other than a military one for the present activity. Senator Lodge also turned loose a defense of the American Navy, which rivaled the attention of the Senate.

Brags an Invitation to U-Boats.
In his response to the allegation of partisanship by Senator Lewis, Senator Lodge said:

"I shall not occupy the attention of the Senate long, and my purpose in rising is not to make an attack on any other American citizen or any party or to charge them with inviting Germany to come over here with her submarines. If I were disposed to do I might say that having been stimulated and invited Germany as 'loose brags and boasts' about the number of troops we are transporting to France. Germany has not been invited here by any attacks made upon the American Navy, because if there have been any attacks made upon the navy I for one have not heard them or seen them and I have followed the subject with extreme closeness, for I am deeply interested in it owing to my somewhat long service on the Committee on Naval Affairs."

"This much for the discomfiture of Senator Lewis, who listened avidly to the first resultant effect of his new effort at defending the Administration. Then Senator Lodge turned to the subject of the Navy."

Navy Prepared for Raid.
"What I wish to say is that the navy and the Navy Department have taken every precaution that human foresight could suggest, so far as I am able to judge, and I have every confidence in the preparations with such intelligence and care as I could give to the matter. I have no doubt that in the newspaper offices there are men who might have done it better, but unfortunately they are not charged with the duty."

"The navy and the Navy Department necessarily have anticipated a submarine attack from Germany since the beginning of the war. They have had it constantly in their minds. They have tried to make every preparation to meet it. I think they have done it better than any other navy in the world. They have had for me to stand here and follow down the map of the coast and tell the Senate and the public exactly what those preparations are, tell them where the submarine chasers are, where the destroyers are, where the signal stations are, what arrangements they have made for meeting the danger when it came, as they were sure it would come."

"No human mind possibly can tell when, out of the great waste of waters of the Atlantic Ocean, a submarine will appear. I have taken the subject by day and by night. As soon as the navy had any authentic news to indicate the presence of submarines on this coast they acted. They will do everything that can be done. They have the means to do it. That is all that I feel at liberty to say in a general way."

Defense Will Be Effective.
"One or two submarines have appeared suddenly on our coast as was to be anticipated. In my judgment we are doing all that can be done. I have taken pains to go to the Department, where everything has been laid before the members of the Naval Affairs Committee, who cared to investigate the subject, and I am entirely satisfied that they are doing everything that is possible, but the chance of the submarine is something like searching for the needle in the haystack. You cannot tell in which particular wisp of hay it will come to the surface, but that the defense will be effective I have no question."

Senator Lodge then developed a line of explanation from Senator Lewis as to the possibility of the German navy having a base on the western shore of the Atlantic. Senator Lodge replied:

"These submarines of course in the first instance came from Europe. They are believed to be, I think, correctly, submarines of a very large type built by Germany. It is understood from the best information that can be obtained that some of these vessels—only a very few as yet—have a steaming radius of over 6,000 miles. If that is correct, by hoarding their fuel and sparing it as much as possible they would have some latitude in point of time, but of course there must come a moment when they must seek a base. It must either be a base on shore where oil and other supplies are provided or it must be a mother ship."

"It is possible that they have received oil smuggled out of this country on some vessel. It could not be done, I should suppose, more than once. It is highly improbable that they have any base on the coast of the United States or of Canada because the land patrol and the coast patrol are almost as absolutely complete as they can be made."

Coast Well Guarded.
"We have a patrol along the coast which is composed chiefly of what is known as the Life Saving Service or Coast Guard, as it is now known. We also have an organized system for procuring information from fishermen and others on the coast, extending from Maine to the Gulf. These sources of information were organized and in operation through the Navy Department at least two years before we entered the war, so I believe that so far as our own coasts are concerned the chances of a base there are almost negligible."

"The chance of a base in the West Indies, I think, are very small. I do not like to go into all the details, but I think it will suggest itself to Senators if they consider the different islands, beginning with the lower end of the Lesser Antilles, possessions of France and England, and coming up to the islands which are either controlled or are interested in, ending with Cuba, where we have a great naval base at Guantanamo."

"There remains, of course, the possibility of a base in the Gulf of Mexico, on Mexican territory."

"The entire episode occupied less than half an hour of the Senate's session, but in its progress with the two most distinguished leaders of the rival parties."

In action the interest was intense. The introduction by Senator Brandegee (Connecticut) of an editorial article in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of today captioned "What Defenses?" in which the rhetorical question was presented as to whether the Navy Department had done its full duty in the recent defense of America's shores and ships, raised the question.

Lewis Attacks Opposition.
"The public ought not to be mislead at this time," said Senator Lewis. "German submarines were brought to this side of the Atlantic by the activities of certain members of the United States Senate," he charged.

"Not until the Germans were given reason to believe that the war administration was honeycombed with graft and breaking down with inefficiency was any attempt made to send submarines here. Such a condition, of course, did not exist. The charges were made by men who sought to benefit politically. We did not want to believe that we did not have the instrumentalities with which to protect ourselves, and the submarine will protect ourselves, of course, and the submarines will be repulsed, but the responsibility for their coming here must be laid at the doors of those who by public statements sought to give the world the impression that this Government is not prepared for war."

Senator Nelson (Minnesota) interrupted to ask if Senator Lewis proposed to repulse the submarines by an attack on the Republican party.

"I have not mentioned the Republican party," answered Senator Lewis. "But Germany was led to believe that we did not have the instrumentalities with which to protect ourselves, and the submarine will protect himself from his own consciousness."

WOMAN IS TRAPPED IN SEDITION CASE

Mrs. Schaefer, Columbia Graduate, Accused of Pro-German Propaganda.

Mrs. Marie Schaefer, whose home is at 15 Barry street, Mamaroneck, is being held at Waverly House, 38 West Tenth street, under the orders of the officials of the Alien Enemy Bureau. It became known last night that the woman was taken in custody Tuesday and brought to the Manhattan detention house, where she is being kept under close watch pending instructions from Washington concerning her case.

The arrest of Mrs. Schaefer was made by deputies from the office of the Sheriff at White Plains following information that came to them that the woman was engaged in active pro-German propaganda work. She is charged with having been instrumental in getting the Germans to be guilty of various atrocities and with having made speeches in which similar denials were made.

The White Plains officers turned the woman over to Capt. Robert E. Hull of the Alien Enemy Bureau and the captain has been industriously tracking the facts leading up to the arrest since the case was transferred to Federal jurisdiction. Mrs. Schaefer is the wife of Emil Schaefer, who is employed as a clerk of the New York banks. In a letter which she is alleged to have written to the French Ambassador at Washington it is stated that she is denying the fact that she is a native of France.

The Schaefer family has a comfortable estate and the woman is a graduate of the University of Paris and of Columbia University. She had conducted private schools at various places, one of which, according to her statement to the officials, was located in Fifth avenue. In this school, she said, her pupils belonged to the wealthiest families of the city.

The first trace that the officials got of the woman came last Christmas when a number of letters were written by her to prominent and wealthy persons. One of them is said to have been Food Dictator Herbert C. Hoover. In that letter as well as in the others, according to the Sheriff's forces, she defended Germany.

It was also charged that during the Spanish-American war, when she resided in Stamford, Conn., she flew the Spanish flag from her home and thereby stained some notoriety.

Since Mrs. Schaefer has been at the Waverly House she has attracted the attention of the management by her eccentric conduct. Attaches of the house have been directed to keep her constantly under watch.

PORTO RICANS MOB GERMAN RESIDENTS

Intense Feeling Created by Sinking of Carolina.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, June 6.—Angered by the news of the sinking of the Porto Rico liner Carolina by a German submarine, an anti-German demonstration broke out in Ponce last night. Negroes, who are the majority of the population, were stoned, and much feeling still exists against Germans or persons who have expressed pro-German sentiments or who in any way have attempted to justify the sinking of the Carolina. The feeling runs particularly high against Spaniards of supposed German sympathies.

Attorney-General Kern has notified the officials in the island to take energetic action against all persons whose utterances are considered out of line with the sentiments of the allied countries.

United States District Attorney Martin today issued the following statement to the people of the island: "Be calm and quiet and determined to win the war. The harming of Germans in Porto Rico will hurt us; killing them in Europe will hurt them. The most effective way to avenge the sinking of the Carolina is to subscribe liberally to the Red Cross, which takes care of the families of our soldiers who put their lives at hazard."

That there had been loss of life on the Carolina did not become known here until noon today. This evening the names of those who perished are still not available.

Mother Sentenced for Neglect.
Mrs. Viola Woolsey rented a room Saturday at 239 West 123d street and then went out, leaving her baby, 9 months old, in the room. The woman did not return until Monday and neighbors, hearing the child crying, notified the children's society. The Court of Special Sessions sent the woman to the House of the Good Shepherd yesterday for an indeterminate stay.

For Sale—a 20 H. P. Mercedes Coupe
Inside drive, with two disappearing rear seats. Thoroughly reconstructed and equipped with latest improvements, starting and lighting system, etc.
Sold with our written guarantee. IDEAL CAR FOR A DOCTOR.
Mercedes Repair Co., 210 EAST 42ND ST., CITY.

Mr. Munsey's Statement on the Police Situation

Continued from First Page.

family on the wage of the "laborer" who has no position to maintain—no standard to live up to. But as a matter of fact, there are few laborers who are not now faring better than the policeman of New York.

From ten hundred and fifty dollars, the salary of a patrolman advances gradually to fifteen hundred dollars. This is the limit. No patrolman gets more. From this maximum salary, like the minimum and all intermediate salaries, the annual expense of uniform maintenance must be deducted. This leaves a starvation income for a self-respecting and respected officer-citizen on which to undertake to support himself and his family in the sky high living prices of to-day.

Pinched and put to it as the police are in these hard times for them, they are appealing to the city government for an increase of one hundred dollars a year on each of the five grades of patrolmen's salaries. That a hundred dollars would be better than nothing is certain, but certainly it isn't enough to meet the increase in the cost of living; isn't enough to compete with outside wages; isn't enough to bring the right men into the service, or to retain them when once there. All classes of wages are competitive, and the best men will take up the work that brings them the biggest return for their services, all things considered.

The safety of the city—your safety, the safety of your family, the safety of your property—rests with the police. Can we afford, considered selfishly if you please and apart from the question of justice, to pay them a starvation wage? Do you know of any line of endeavor outside of official positions where wages have not advanced tremendously since the beginning of the war in 1914? And in the twenty years prior to 1914 wages all along the line constantly mounted higher and higher and higher.

And while wages have gone up the hours of labor have gone down, but not so with the patrolman. His wages have not gone up and his hours of labor have not gone down. The New York policeman averages ten and two-thirds hours on duty—active or reserve, the latter meaning that he stays

in the station house—every day, 365 days in the year. The schedule calls for thirty-two hours off in each twenty-seven days, but in order to get this little vacation he has to do a double tour of duty every nine days, so that he really has no net time off at all.

And during these twenty years of opulence, with the universal advance in the standards of living and the increase in the cost of the necessities of life—during these twenty years, when every one in private occupation shared in the prosperity of the times, the wages of your patrolman had no advance whatever. It was not until the last two years that their wage was put up, and then only by \$100 a year, which means an increase in the pay of a New York patrolman of \$100 in twenty-four years—a period that has seen most other wages doubled and some trebled or even quadrupled.

It is certain that few of you have had any conception of the facts as set forth herein concerning the wages you are paying your policemen, or know that out of their wages they have had and still have to buy their own uniforms, their bedding, rubber coats, boots, revolvers and all other special equipment. The city of New York supplies them with nothing but a shield, a key and a book of rules.

This personal talk with you about the inadequate pay of our police force is but the initiation of a discussion of the subject that THE SUN will subsequently present in detail. The police of New York are carrying heavy responsibilities in these war times—heavier than the police of inland cities far away from the dangers of the Hun guns. Moreover, New York is a world city, vast in size, and is the abode of many nationalities, not all of whom are fully imbued with the American spirit.

You must therefore get behind your police and protect them from starvation, even as they are watching out for your safety and stand between you and many dangers.

And let me add that what is true of the inadequate pay of your patrolmen is perhaps equally true of the pay of your firemen. And there may be other branches of the city government service that merit consideration in THE SUN's wage discussion. If so they will be faithfully covered.

Frank A. Munsey.

HUPP EXONERATES EMERSON FOUNDERS

Testifies Motors Company Was Organized on an Honest Basis.

Robert C. Hupp of Detroit, the Government's star witness in the trial of the numerous defendants who are alleged to have manipulated the affairs of the Emerson Motors Company so as to defraud investors of a million dollars, testified yesterday before Judge Mantion and a jury in the Federal District Court that the company was organized on an honest basis.

Hupp was cross-examined by several of the many lawyers who are associated in the defense and the whole effect of what he said was to exonerate himself, Nicholas Field Wilson, Col. Willis George Emerson and Theodore A. Campbell, the men who formed the company, from any suspicion of wrongdoing so far as its organization was concerned.

Hupp testified that the scheme to form a company which it was hoped would cut into the business of Henry Ford was the joint project of himself and Campbell, both practical automobile men, and Wilson, a stock broker.

Escaped Trial by Testifying.
Hupp admitted he used his record with Henry Ford and as the builder of the Hupmobile in a letter to Wilson to support figures he submitted for a \$395 car. He maintained that he was sure when the project was first discussed in the spring of 1916 that millions could be made provided a company could be formed with ample financial resources. These resources Wilson and Emerson undertook to secure, he said.

Hupp was indicted, but escaped being put on trial when he consented to become a witness for the Government. The effect of his testimony on James W. Osborne 2d, Assistant United States Attorney, was not apparent, but the lawyers for the defense made little effort to conceal the pleasure Hupp's testimony on cross-examination gave them.

The principal cross-examination of Hupp was conducted by Judd H. Rush, a Los Angeles attorney, who is associated with George Gordon Battle as counsel for Wilson. The lawyer showed detailed knowledge of automobile parts.

By his questions he caused Hupp to trace an outline of the automobile industry.

"What was the first successful car that was made in any considerable quantity?" the lawyer asked.

"The Oldsmobile runabout, one cylinder, with a steering lever on the side," Hupp testified when they began to make this runabout.

"In 1901 or early in 1902," Hupp was working for that company at that time.

"I worked for them for about three years," Hupp testified that after he left the Oldsmobile Company he was at the head of the repair department of Henry Ford. In this situation he confessed he gained a knowledge of automobile parts that was equal to that of Ford himself.

"When you came to make the Emerson car, so far as you know, you had had no large experience with low priced automobiles as any man on earth, had you not?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, sir," Hupp replied.

Dealt Fairly With Wilson.
"So far as you know, there was no man living who was better fitted to judge the price of parts?" persisted the lawyer.

"I do not think so," Hupp testified. This examination led to matter vital to the contention of the defense that the Emerson company was formed in good faith and with a substantial promise of success behind its advertising appeals to investors.

"Were you dealing fairly and honestly with Wilson when you gave him your estimates on a car to be sold at \$395?" asked the lawyer.

"I gave him the data with the understanding that it contained estimates that would have to be verified by quotations from manufacturers of parts," Hupp testified.

"You gave him an estimate of the motor car at \$400?"

"Yes, sir," Hupp replied.

"Did you at that time know any good reason why this car you proposed to make could not be made and sold for \$395?"

"I believed it could be made for the price," Hupp testified.

"Of course, if the materials rose in price the price of the automobile would have to be increased?"

"It would," Hupp replied.

"The Hupmobile you created became one of the most popular cars in America, did it not?"

"Yes, sir," Hupp replied.

"Did the Hup Motor Company start with a small capital?"

"Yes, sir," Hupp replied.

"Within a few years did it make more than 400 per cent. profit a year on the original investment?"

"It did," Hupp replied.

HEADS ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

A. L. Doremus Elected President at Annual Meeting.

A. L. Doremus was elected president of the New York Electrical Society at the annual meeting held at the Engineering Societies Building at 29 West Thirty-ninth street yesterday.

Dr. E. G. Ashton, C. A. Benton and Philip Torchio were chosen vice-presidents and George H. Guy and Thomas F. Honahan, secretary and treasurer respectively.

Mr. Anderson said the society now has the largest membership and the highest average meeting attendance in its history.

367TH HONORS ANDERSON.

Receives Title of Honorary Colonel of Regiment.

CAMP UPTON, June 6.—Something new in the line of American titles was bestowed here to-day when Charles W. Anderson, formerly Collector of Internal Revenue at New York, was made honorary Colonel of the 367th Infantry.

Mr. Anderson was "commissioned" by Col. James A. Moss, who had assembled the entire regiment in the Buffalo Auditorium.

Col. Moss explained to the negro troops that it was an old custom in European countries to appoint monarchs and titled personages as the honorary colonels of regiments, but so far as he knew there were no American honorary commanders.

He told the men that he thought it was fitting that Mr. Anderson should be so honored by the 367th Infantry, for which he had done more than any other private citizen.

Mr. Anderson said he felt sure that the records of negro troops in this war would add glory to the traditions of the race.

WOMEN WILL HUNT DOWN PRO-GERMANS

Police Reserve Unit Sworn In to Sweep City Clear of Sedition.

Pro-Germans in the Twenty-sixth Police district are going to be weeded out, and the women will do it. Organized yesterday in a lively meeting at the Hotel Gerard, became the Twenty-sixth Precinct Unit of Women Police Reservists sworn to perform various duties for the welfare and peace of that locality, and especially to teach patriotism, Americanism, union elements and "detect and report cases of disloyalty and sedition."

Capt. McKinney, who is in charge of Home Defence organizations in the Longacre district, is carrying out the instructions of Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wamsucker in mobilizing the women for duty. He doesn't intend to stop with fifty women, or with one precinct. Before long, it is hoped, every part of the city will have these units. In the meantime the Twenty-sixth, bounded by Fifty-ninth street, Sixth avenue, Forty-second street and the North River, will strive to become a model for others yet to be formed.

Without delay the unit will get down to business, and begin a house to house canvass for enemy aliens. Every person in that precinct will be politely requested by these vigilant police ladies to sign a card or something—exact details will be settled at a meeting at the Morocco next Tuesday at 3 P. M.—attesting their loyalty. If they hesitate or refuse, they will be reported to the proper authorities.

Women of ability and character are urged to fall in and become policewomen. Undesirable persons are not to be admitted. On the formidable looking blanks a lady must fill out if she wishes to apply for a place on the force is the pointed question and the equally pointed command: "Have you ever been convicted of a crime? If so, state particulars."

The Women Police Reservists will also perform the service of looking after the boys and girls of the precinct, or such as are prone to delinquency.

Inspector Dwyer came up from Headquarters to make a speech to the women. As an instance of the insidiousness of German propaganda he told them that in the latter part of 1914 he was horrified to find that his wife and children had a strong case of pro-Germanism. The families living on either side of them were German, and got in their work before the inspector realized how his household was being won over to the Kaiser.

KAISER GREETED STORM TROOPS.

With Crown Prince He Spends Day on Battlefield.

AMSTERDAM, June 6.—The German Emperor's special correspondent, Karl Rosner, who writes for the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, describes the Emperor as spending a busy Sunday. From dawn to dusk he was on the battlefield greeting his troops, talking with the wounded and assimilating impressions of the progressing victory.

He joined the Crown Prince at Leen and both went to La Perre, from which point the German Jaegers struck the first blow on March 21.

The Emperor praised their work," continued Herr Rosner, "then with the Crown Prince, who was everywhere loudly cheered by the troops, proceeded to Gen. von Franke's headquarters and last night a tour of all the points from which the German storming columns started their operations in the Ailette Valley."

I. W. W. MEN AIMED TO BLOCK DRAFT

Also Attempted General Strike, Witness Testifies.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Evidence presented to-day in the trial of 110 I. W. W. leaders for violation of the espionage act tended to show that the defendants openly opposed conscription and later attempted to call a general strike in the hope of preventing the government from successfully prosecuting the war.

Edward Pinley, a Chattanooga, Tenn., lawyer, testified to conversations with Raymond S. Fanning, the youngest defendant, in which the latter admitted he believed sabotage was a legitimate and effective method for labor to enforce its demands.

Hugh McClements of Pittsburgh, Pa., told of meeting Jack Law, another defendant, while Law was making a tour of the coal and steel districts of the State to organize the workers. Once he saw him putting up stickers bearing the inscription: "Why be a soldier? Be a man and fight on the job for yourself."

Letters written by Charles Jacobson, another defendant, urged I. W. W. members to "talk less about direct action and practice more of it."

Boy Killed by Automobile.
James Dowd, 4 years of age, of 323 East Thirty-fifth street, was struck yesterday by an automobile owned by Col. Louis Greer of 359 Park avenue. The child was playing in the street near his home and ran directly in front of the automobile. He died in Bellevue Hospital. The chauffeur was not arrested.



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Two separate models of sprucest cut, each interpreting the verified rogue of Manhattan, whose cross-currents converge at Greeley Square.

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STEIN-BOCH-SMART CLOTHES
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All Men's Suits up to \$25
Unreservedly Reduced to
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Supplemented by a large, advantageous purchase.

This unusually opportune event
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NOT a garment in our entire stock of \$20 and \$25 suits is exempted. . . . Young men's styles and conservative models for men. . . . Two-piece suits in open-weave Summer fabrics and three-piece suits in suitable year-round weights. . . . Every fabric all-wool, and tailored in accordance with the highest clothes-making standards.

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WEST FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS

Young Men's and Men's Clothes,
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Mechanically Right

QUALITY—not quantity—is the ideal of Studebaker. Yet in the three New Series 19 Studebaker Cars you get all the savings of quantity manufacture—and get it in a quality car.

Studebaker factories, among the largest in the world, cover 168 acres of ground and over 4,700,000 square feet of floor space.

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